MEW YORK HERALD, FRIDAY, JANUARY O. 1888.

sall it a science—which invites its votaries in ds, "by light of moon and light of sun," to the fullest enjoyment of that now most popular recreation. The Park is a perfect fairy circle of ning equipages, brilliant with the beauty and hashlon of their occupants; while the ponds that sleep so languidly in the summer time—the ne of swans and gondolas—are jubilant now with merry laughter and alive with gliding igures, whose varied costumes and labyrinthine notion form a perfect kaleidoscopic picture. Not satisfied with the ordinary pleasures of ating, we have converted our skating ponds nto extemporized ballrooms, concert halls and base ball grounds. Masked balls by moonight, concerts of instrumental music and games of base ball and hurdle are elegantly served up n ice by the different skating clubs. In short, look at the city and its surroundings at the esent time, no one would suppose that there vas a dull brain or a heavy heart in the meopolis; that we lived among the terrible realities of war, or that gold was up to two

JUSTICE FROZEN OUT .- Two of our judgesconnolly and Stemmler-had to adjourn their ourts yesterday for want of fuel to warm the court rooms. It appears that the Street Com-missioner neglected to furnish coal, and the re stream of justice was consequently frozen p. It is very curious that, with an annual disrsement of between thirteen and fifteen milions for the expenses of the city, the potent and of the law should be frostbitten, and its ntricate channels should be icebound for want of a ton of coal.

A REPENTANT REBEL.-Mr. G. B. Lamar, one of the hottest of the fire-eaters who went South at the beginning of the war, and was engaged in the business of blockade running, as developed by the Lamar correspondence published me time since, now figures at the citizens eeting recently held at Savannah. Thus the rebels readily adapt themselves to cirsumstances. Before long they will all become staunch Union men.

THE SHAD SEASON .- We notice by our correspondence from the South that the shad sea-son has commenced at Savannah. Some of our shermen have a chance to make what President Lincoln calls "a big thing" by carrying a cargo of provisions down to that city and returning with the first shad of the season. This hint is worth thousands of dollars to somebody.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Stanton Goes Southward to Consult on Important Military Matters.

Letter from Gen. Canby on the Subject of Cotton Speculations.

The Evils of the Present Regulations for Trade with Insurrectionary States.

The Pension Appropriation Bill Passed by the Senate.

Behate in the House on the Depreciation of the Currency.

The New York City Railroads and the Internal Revenue Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1865.

SECRETARY STANTON GONE SOUTHWARD ON IMPOR-TANT OFFICIAL BUSINESS. The Secretary of War has gone to Fortress Monroe

Grant, Foster and Sherman on important matters relating to the service. The supplies and exchange of prisoners, the organization of colored troops, raising the blockade of Sayannah and opening it to free trade, the seizure of

Major General Canby, in a letter on the subject of trade with the insurrectionary States, says if it is carried on in the Cuanner and to the extent claimed by the speculators who now control it, the inevitable result in his judgment, will be to add strength and efficience to the rebel armies east and west of the Mississipp equivalent to an addition of fifty thousand men, and will stimulate into active opposition to the successful prosecution of our operations at teast ten chousand men within our own lines. Cotton speculators in the Missis-scippi valley have a prospective hope to have an actual interest in every bale of cotton within the rebel lines. They know that expeditions enemy's country are followed by the capture of cotton, or its destruction by the rebels, to pre vent it falling into our hands. Hence it is to their inter est to give information to the rebels of every contem-plated movement. He has not sent an expedition to the communication with the rebels, giving them information regarding our movements; and nearly every expedition has been foiled to some extent in some of its objects by information so communicated. He has now several speculators, captured in the enemy's country, trial for giving information to the and will not secure us from future disaster from the same cause. The rebel armies east and west of the Mississippi river have been supported mainly during the past twelve months by the unlawful trade carried on upon that river. The city of New Orleans, since its occupation by our forces, has contributed more to the support of the rebe ermy, more to the purchase and equipment of privateers that are preying upon our commerce, and more to maintain the credit of the rebel government in Europe, than any portion of the country, with the single exception of Wilmington. General Canby makes this state exception of Wilmington. General Camby makes this statement from evidence. He does not doubt many of the persons engaged in traffic of the produce of the insurrectionary States are loyal and honorable men; but he does know that many of the intermediate agents employed are either rebels or unprincipled men, or actuated only by the instincts of gain. He now has papers in relation to the contracts made by English houses in Mobile for the exportation of two hundred thousand bales of cotton by the way of New Orleans, the condition of the sale requiring the payments to be made in supplies, in gold or in foreign exchange. The net profits of these transactions are cetimated by the contracprofits of these transactions are estimated by the contrac much zeal will be evoked by profits of this magnitude He cites this as one of many instances which have come transactions in the Mississippi valley, indicating the means by which our laws are evaded, and how the mount due the rebel government is converted into ign exchange. A numerous class follow in the track he army, traffic in its blood and betray the cause for which it is fought, with all the baseness of Judas Isca-not but without his remorse. The letter, of which the

Committee on Military Affairs, which has the entire sub-

Committee on Military Affairs, which has the consideration.

It is expected that the resolution adopted to-day by the House, organizing and enlarging the sphere of operations of short-hand committee reporting will naturally facilitate the preparation and maturing of the public business. The Speaker has appointed to the position Francis H. Smith, known for many years as one of the ablest short-

Smith, known for many years as one of the ablest short-hand reporters in Congress.

It is a noticeable fact that during the debate in the House this afternoon on the subject of peace, both Messrs. Greeley and Blair were present. It will be seen from the Congressional report that Representative Cox said he saw the former on the republican side of the House conferring with members as to measures of peace, while he (Cox) was in favor of sending Montgomery Blair to Richmond to learn authoritatively what the South will do.

GENERAL BUTLER'S REPORT OF THE WILMINGTON EXPEDITION.

General Butler's report of the Wilmington expedition has been received at the War Department. It is very lengthy and tends to exculpate General Butler from the responsibility of the failure of the expedition. It is understood to reflect rather severely on Admiral Porter. The current opinion here seems to be setting in favor of General Butler in reference to this affair.

STONEMAN'S AND BURBRIDGE'S RAID-ABRIVAL OF

Captain H. H. Thomas, Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of General Carter, Provost Marshal General of the Department of Tunnessee, arrived here to-day, in charge of Dr. Ramsay, rebel Medical Director of the bospitals in Breckinridge's department, and six corps surgeons from that command, captured at Bristol, Tennessee, by Stoneman, in his late successful raid. They are to be sent through the lines by flag of truce. Captain Thomas represents affairs in Tennessee as very encouraging, and says that the damage done by the last raid of Stoneman and Burbridge to the rebels was immense, particularly in the destruction of provisions, of which great quantities had been collected after the defeat of Gillem, and large numbers of cars and locomotives sent down to carry large numbers of cars and locomotives sent down to carry them off to Richmond. The entire and complete defeat much strengthened the Union sentiment, and Tennessee may now truly be regarded as finally secured to the

KILPATRIOR'S OPERATIONS It is understood that official information has been re-ceived here that Kilpatrick's cavalry has seized Hardeoville, on the Savannah and Charleston Railroad. NEW YORK CITY BANKS.

The noted cases of the New York banks resisting the The noted cases of the New York banks resisting the claim of the city to a right to tax them are now up bufore the Supreme Court, Messrs. Daniel Lord, A. W. Bradford, ——Silliman and six other distinguished counsel being in attendance on behalf of the banks, while the city is being represented by Messrs. James T. Brady, John Devlin, Corporation Counsel, and the Hon. Mr.

GOVERNOR JACOB, OF KENTUCKY, PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.

The request of Lieutenant Governor Jacob, of Ken-tucky, to be permitted to return to his home has been

granted by the President.
OBSTRUCTION TO NAVIGATION IN THE POTOMACI Navigation is very much obstructed in the Potomac, the river being filled with ice, in many places two inches the river being filled with ice, in many places two inches thick. Chesapeake Bay is clear, with the exception of ice fields, and the James river is free from the slightest film of ice. The lightships are still withheld from the shoals of the Potomac by the Lighthouse Board, which removed them last month, detaining the mail steamers many hours, and inflicting upon the government a loss averaging two the averaging two illousand dollars per day.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE TEN-PORTY LOAM.

The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan yesterday amounted to only one hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars, and to the seven-thirty loan to five hundred and

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 5, 1865. inbled at twelve o'clock, Vice Presi dat Hamlin in the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplalu, Mr. Bowman,

Indiana.

The journal of Thermiay, December 22, 1864, was recombly John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate.

There were twenty-seven Senators present—twenty

The Chair presented a communication from the Governor and Legislature of Nevada, asking that Congress take no action on the bill to tax the mineral lands of that State until the newly elected Senators from Nevada take their seats. The communication was ordered to lie upon the table.

The Charl laid before the Senste copies of the organic laws of the Territory of New Moxico.

MILITARY APPAIRS IN ARKANBAR.

A communication from the Secretary of War in reply

Mr. WADE, (rep.) of Ohio, presented two petitions from citizens of border counties in Ohio asking for the passage of the resolution of Mr. Chandler to organize a corps for the defence of the Northern border.

The petitions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PRITTIONS FOR INCREASED COMPENSATION BY OPPICERS OF

The petitions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

FRITIONS FOR INCREASED COMPENSATION BY OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Various petitions from officers of the army and navy saking for increased compensation were presented by Mesars. Fostfat, (rep.) of Conn., and Wilson, which were referred to the Military and Naval Committees.

FRITION FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Moss., presented a petition from colored pergons in New York, asking for the abolition and prohibition of slavery in the United States. Which was referred to the Committee on Slavery.

Mr. Davis, (opp.) of Ky., presented a memorial from the President and Directors of Sel Louisville and Nashville and the Jeffersonville Rallycasts, asking for a modification of the law of Congress author. Up the Constitution of the law of Congress author. Up the Constitution of the law of Congress author. Up the Constitution of the law of Congress authors of the Constitution of Indian affairs in California, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

SALARIES OF STRABBOAT INSPECTORS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mr. CONNESS also introduced a bill to regulate the Salaries of Steamboat inspectors on the Pacific coast, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MILRAGE TO JUSTICES OF THE SUPERIES COUNT.

Mr. NEWSTE, (opp.) of Orgon, presented a bill to allow mileage to Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Henderleys, (opp.) of Conn., and Subremas, (rep.) of Ohio, thought it should go to the Committee on the Judiciary, and it was so referred.

TREASERY CLERES ARKING FOR NORRABED SALARIES.

Mr. Henderleys, (opp.) of Ind., presented a bill to aid in the constuction of a telegraph line from St. Cloud, Minnesota, to the British Possessions, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

TREASERY CLERES ARKING FOR NORRABED SALARIES.

Mr. ROWAL RECRUITS CREDITION OF THE MILITARY SERVICES OF THE STATE.

Mr. FORTER Offered a res

made.

THE COTTON CAPTURED AT SAVANAR.

Mr. FORTER offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to distribute the proceeds of the sale of cotton, &c., captured at Savannah, among the soldiers and sallors of General Sherman's army, upon the same principle that navel prizes are distributed among officers and men of the navy.

On motion of Mr. Surream, the Pension Appropriation bill was taken up.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior was read, recommending the supply of the dediciency in the appropriations under the acts of 1818 to 1853, \$85,000, and under the acts of 1858 and 1862, \$3,500,000. During five months of the present fiscal year \$3,929,165 have been drawn, leaving but \$164,467 unexpended, which will scarcely suffice for the expenditures to the middle of the present month.

The bill was then passed.

DERATE ON HE. WILSON'S JOINT RESOLUTION TO PRES THE SLAVES AND THE GILLDERN OF SLAVES ENLISTED IN THE UNION ABSTREE.

The Senate next proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Wilson's joint resolution to make free the slaves and children of slaves who callut in the army of the United States. The question was upon the reference to the Judiciary Committee, moved by Mr. Davis.

Mr. Wilson hoped the resolution would be passed to.

day. He had received letters from officers of the semy engaged in the recruiting service, and they all endoseed and approved this measure. He did not wish to detain the Sensie by discussing the proposition. If Sensions would refor to the Globe of last session they would find it was debated for hours. He hoped now for action.

Mr. Dodarres, (rep.) of Was.—I am in favor of the motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Judiciary. My reasons are very simple and very clear. The Sensie has aiready passed a proposition to amend the constitution of the United States and put an end to this slavery question in all its forms by an amendment of the fundamental law of the land which is above the Fresident; a change, which when once established, no change of Presidents, no change in the Supreme Court, and no change in the legislation of Congress can affect at all. That measure, which passed the Supreme Court, and no change in the legislation of Congress can affect at all. That measure, which passed the Sensie at the last session, is now pending in the House of Representatives, and, as I am informed—and I believe the journals of the House show it—next Monday is fixed for the day upon which the House will act. Of course I do not know what may be the decision of the House; but I have strong hopes, and I think good reasons to believe that the House of Representatives will adopt that proposition. It will at once, if adopted by the House, be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States and passed upon, undoubtedly, during the present winter, before the adjournment of those Legislatures in the spring; and this vexed question—the whole of it—will be disposed of and put out of Congress, outside of its power to control, and there will be an end to the agilation of the question to the long the sension of the constitution of slavery in the Southern confederacy, why should the democratic party in the Northern States have any reason to hold on to it any longer Sir, they will have no reason for it and no excuss for it;

in lands. Those who commenced the rebellion for the sake of making slavery oternal are now talking about making staves free, and they will light the battles of the rebellion.

Mr. Wilson continued his remarks in a similar strain, after which

Mr. Saulssuray, (opp.) of Det., said when this question comes up for bold and manly discussion in the Sensie of the United States is hope it will be discussed to the United States is hope it will be discussed to the United States is hope it will be discussed to the United States in the present arguments of charity, with no bitsers of measure to present arguments of the United States. I do not wish to hear speeches on the evits of slavery, or the witchness of slavery. If wish to hear speeches on the cities of slavery, or the witchness of slavery, under the constitution of the United States, and declars that she Congress of the United States authority to enter within the limits of the respective States, and declars that any person who is held in slavery, under the constitution and laws of a particular State, shall be free? Hat this doctrine of military necessity gone so far that when we were a state of war whatever the Congress of the United States shall decree is constitutionally decreas? I said the henorable Senator from Massachusetts, the chainman of the Military Committee who has introduced this bill, when he comes to present his reasons to the American people and the Congress of the United States which in law are settled; there are some questions which, as constitutional questions, laws been long settled, and I shall maintain the doctrine, when this question shall come up for discussion in the Senate, that not only have you not the right to free the wives and children of negroes who volunteer in our army, if they are from States where slavery is recognized, but you cannot give freedom to the negro volunteer in our arm, if they are from States where slavery is recognized but you cannot give freedom to the negro volunteer in our arm, if they are from States where slavery

The country cannot want the alow action of a constitutional amendment. Congress must act to the extent
of its power, and any abdication of its power on
this question will be injurious to the public
interests. All must confess the humanity of
the proposition for enfranchising the families of colored
persons who have borne arms for their country. All
that the question is asked, what power has increase to
set the families free. This is the single point on which
I shall express an opinion. My answer is, that Congress
has precisely the same power to enfranchise the families
that it has to enfranchise the colorest soldiers. The two
powers are coincident and from the same source. It has
aircady been assumed that Congress may enfranchise the
colored soldiers. This has been done by solenn statute,
without any reference to the conduct of his pretenied
owner. If we never asked the reason for such
enfranchisement, it must be found, first, a
practical necessity, that we may secure the
best services of the slaves; and, second, in its
intrinsic postes and humanity. In brief, the government cannot be as improvitions and as foolish as to attiff, without securing to this the boar of free lame. The
forego this temptation to the enlistment of efficient service, could it be guilty of the unutterable meanness of
torage this temptation to the enlistment of efficient service, could it be guilty of the unutterable meanness or
to daug the slave in the national defence, and then returning blun to bondage. Therefore the slave who fights is
enfranchised bankbiness in not doing it. There is no principle of law better established than the rule that any acthowledged right carries with it all incident sessential to
the same practical necessity for doing it, and the same
practical recrease in not doing it. There is no principle of law better established than the rule that any acthowledged right carries with it all incident established in
the same practical necessity of the slave
please for the enfranchisement of the same
pro

resolution, and it was accided in the sequence in any 19.

At the request of Mr Savianum, who wished to debate the proposition, further consideration of this subject was postponed.

THE BILL TO PERMIT ALERS IN THE ARMY TO BECOME OUTSTRING.

Mr. Wilson called up a bill to permit alices who have

That no alien who had resided in the United States for five rears continuously before the 19th of April, 1861, shall be saturalized under the taws of the United States after the lat-tay of April, 1865, anything in any sot to the contrary sot-citions of the Contrary sot-

Mr. Sherman explained the object of this amendment. There were a great many aliens in the United States who would not become naturalized, so as to keep from lability to military service.

Pending the consideration of this subject the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WARHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1866.

INCREASE OF RATIOSE AT HOSPITALS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a bill to increase a commutation walks. the commutation value of rations at general and post hospitals. This was referred to the Committee on Milli

On motion of Mr. Hunnand, (rop.) of Coun., it was re On motion of Mr. Hennard, (rop.) of Conn., it was resolved that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate, as far as his knowledge, what number of guns were burst in the recent bembardment of Fort Fisher, on what ships, the cause of the failure, the number of persons killed and wounded, and whether any of the guns were of wrought iron construction.

ATTRINITY TO APPOINT ADVINER LINUTENART GENERAL.

Mr. BLAINI, (rep.) of Me, asked leave to introduce the following resolution; but Mr. Cox, (opp.) of Ohio, observed.

whose rank shall be inferior to the Lieutenant General commanding, and apperior to all other officers in the service.

APPOINTMENT OF SOLDERS AND SAILORS AS CLEES IN DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. A. W. CLARE, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a joint resolution, providing that all vacancies in the clerical force in the soveral departments of the government shall be filled by soldiers and sailors disabled by wounds, who shall be competent to perform such duty or easily instructed therein, and requiring the heads of departments and bureaus to appoint wounded soldiers and sailors as specifity as changes can be made without detriment to the public service. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Abblekt, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill to provide a temporary government for Wyoming, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

INCREASED PAY TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Mr. Ross, (opp.) of Ill., introduced a bill to increase the pay of officers and solidiers, and also of pensioners, twenty-five per cent, and it was referred to the Committee on Military Adairs.

twenty-five per cent, and it was referred to the Committee on Military Adairs.

On motion of Mr. Morris, (opp.) of Ohio, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to report a bill incorporating the National Telegraphic Union.

Ald your Southern refuge from the National Telegraphic Union.

Ald your Southern refuge the National Telegraphic Union.

Ald your Southern refuge from the resolution was agreed to instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire whether any, and, if so, what, legislation is necessary to afford relief to the distressed women and children who have taken refuge from the rebel States within our own.

Mr. Pirk, (rep.) of Me., offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to furnish to the House a copy of the rules adopted for appointing naval recruits among enlistment districts.

This was adopted, with an amendment, suggested by Mr. Strayns, (rep.) of Ph., asking in what provision of the law a man enlisted for three years is made to count as three men for one year.

BULYTHES TO SOLDIERS' HERR.

A resolution was also adopted instructing the Committee on the control of the control of the same, should not be given to their series.

On motion of Mr. Morris, (rep.) of N. Y., a resolution was adopted providing by law for dispensing with the services of recruiting brokers, and prohibiting them from receiving pay for any such pretended service.

Mr. Hunarox, (opp.) of N. Y., offered a preamble setting forth that the railroads in the city of New York charge an addition of twenty per cent on the pretence that there is no other way of collecting from peasengers the internal tax of 2½ per cent imposed on the gross re-

the internal tax of 2/2 per tous imposes on the composition of the committee of Ways and Means inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of theil Internal Revanue act as empowers the raincad companies to increase their rates beyond those established by local law, or to amend the act so that it will not be constructed authorize the collection of higher rates of fare than those the State of New York or the ordinances of the city warrant.

York or the ordinances of the city warrant.

THANKE TO UNINAL SEDEMAN AND HIS ARMY.

Mr. Colls, (rep.) of Cal., offered a joint resolution, tendering the thanks of the people and the Congress of the United States to Major General Sherman and the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in passing through Georgia, and that the Fresident be requested to cause a copy of this resolution to be engrossed and transmitted to General Sherman. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military

Mr. Baldwin, (rop.) of Mass, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, which cannot be misinterpreted, requiring that all men offsited or drafted shall be credited to the city, ward, town or district to which they belong, provided they have a logal residence in any enrolment district.

STENOGRAPHIC REPORTER FOR COMMITTEES

Mr. Whene from Joel Lowe, offered a resolution, which

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of lows, offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the Speaker to appoint a competent instore hand for any standing or special obstingation of the post in short hand for any standing or special obstingation of the post in short hand for any standing or special obstinging to the post in short hand for any standing or special obstinging out in struip proceedings.

Denark on the Definication of the Country to recove them from the country of the Country of

ject was calculated to have its successful.

Mr. Swysen explained that he said at the opening of his remarks that he did not intend to sak for action upon his resolution.

Mr. Brooks was giad to hear the gentleman my so there were three points of difference between the United hates and Regions. The sweet of the pass of England.

were received everywhere throughout England, creating no demand, as with us, for gold; while here the demand was constantly created by the action of our government, making gold and silver only receivable at the custom house. Another great difference was that England, at the period to which the gentleman alfuded, Rad the carrying trade of the world, while France was altogether excluded, and gold rushed into England to pay for exports. Our history is, according to the statement published og the list of January, that our imports were as two to one against our exports in gold and silver. Another great difference was, that throughout the twenty two years of apocie suspension in England the circulation of the Bank of England was limited, while here the policy, from beginning to end, has been an lacrease of the currency.

No penal laws can reach the dealers in goin. The high price of gold is a necessity of our position. The best way to reduce the price of gold is to reduce the expansion of currency.

Mr. Stevens remarked that he did not believe that the high price of gold was a necessity of our position, but the result of vicious legislation.

Mr. BROOMALL said he had opposed the introduction of the resolution because legislation could have no other than a bad effect in raising the price of the commodity. On another occasion he should demonstrate that the price of gold was just as much beyond the reach of Congress, by the laws of trade, as to undertake by legislation to control the planets in their orbits.

Mr. STRUKER THE PRESIDENT—OLERICAL REACHES IN THE INTERNAL REVISION LAW.

A message was received from the President returning, without his approval, the bill to correct certain clerical errors in the internal Revenue act. He understood that these errors were discovered only a few hours before the last adjournment, and that the bill was not presented to the President of the Senate for his signature. Other errors having been discovered, he suggests that all the corrections be included in one joint resolution.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

DERITE ON THE PRESIDENT'S MERRAGE

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Prosident's annual Message, when Mr Cussawert. (rep.) of Md, made a speech against sinvery, which he characterized as an unmitigated evil to be tolerated for a time only. He spoke of the good effects of the abolishment of slavery in his State, which he claimed was forever secured to the Union. He also advocated the proposed constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the country. The issue was between disunion for the sake of slavery, and the abolition of slavery for the sake of the Union.

Mr. Stravens said atthough the President's Message was brief, it treated a subject of the utmost importance, not only to this nation, but to the whole family of man. He was not extravagant when he declared that it was the most important and best message communicated to Congress for the last sixty years. The style of the President was not always expected to be of the highest order, but he had nowhere seen any fault found with the language of that document. The ideas were expressed in the purset language, which was scarcely surpassed by the best English composition. He then proceeded to reply to the remarks of Mr. Brooks, delivered on a former occasion, saying but few loyal men would agree with the gentleman that this government must sue for peace. The President in pursuing the course he did could receive no add from his Cabines, finding there nothing but hesitancy, timidity and moral cowardice. He also alluded to the Chicago Convention, and spoke of the copporheads asking that the nation be humbled by asking the traitors for a compromise. The President consulted his own good sense, and saved the nation from disgrace. Never had the President consulted his own good sense, and saved the nation from the sum of severy. If the majority here should vote the darroying angel would be withdrawn. May the ghosts of the slaughtered victims at heavy o

for the amendment to the constitution the sword of the destroying angel would be withdrawn. May the ghosts of the slaughtered victims sit heavy on those who thwart so just a measure.

Mr. Cox, (rep.) of Ohio, said he was touched by the carnest appeal of the gentleman in the name of God and humanity to to vote for the amendment to abolish slavery. He desired in the name of the God of mercy to appeal to the gentleman to help to stay the effusion of blood and restore peace; instead of hospitals, wounds, taxes, mourning and death to substitute order, peace and union. Such sentiments bring repreach. This side of the House has been reproached to day by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Creeswell) and the part of the campaign are reanely.

Yet while the guildoman from Pennsylvania is using his epithets of copperhead and trator, I see on the other side of the House the editor of the Tribune. Mr. Greeley, conferring with members as to measures of peace. That editor, in his issue of yesterday, urges that attempts be made for pence; at least as a Christian people we are bound to aspertain what the rabols will do.

Mr. Sravass—I do not agree with Mr. Greeley, though I believe him to be a patriot.

Mr. Cox.—Yet you denounce the Chicago Convention, McCleilan and my colleague (Mr. Pendiston) by odious words for saying what the Patriot (Mr. Greeley) published yesterday. I sak to have the article read for the instruction of the other side.

The Clasar read the article in the New York Tribune on the Blair embassy.

Mr. Cox inquired—Why does not the gentleman denounce Mr. Greeley for saying only what we have said! He is frank and outspoken; yet he dare not denounce the elector of New York who is to vote for Mr. Lincoln I am not prepared to say that Mr. Davis will agree to any peace except on the basis of independence. But, as Mr. Greeley says, there is no harm in trying A million men in the North bolieve that an attempt would result in peace and union. The gentleman asks us to give up our views of the State and municipal control o

peace, give up something—the desires of vengeance, bis notions of negro equality—
Mr. Strawas—I do not believe in negro equality Mr. Cox—Does not the gentleman believe all men were created equal?
Mr. Strawas—Equal before the law.
Mr. Cox—Black and white equal before the law. Then give up that, and instead of your pages ideas of your pages ideas of your

give up that, and instead of your pagan ideas of vengeance follow Greeley's advice. Be olvilized and Christian,
and seek to know authoritatively, at least, what the
South will do. No harra can come from the trial. Send
the gentleman, Mr. Blair, and his son, who now site in
this House, to confer, no doubt on this matter, to Richmond, or the gentleman from Pennaylvania himself.
Mr. Sraynss—They would not let me come back.
Mr. Cox—The porsuselveness of the gentleman, his
appeals to God and humanity, could not be resisted. At
least make the trial. If it fails, you will secure unity in
the North. One million seven hundred and fifty
thousand voters who agree with us sak this trial. Mr.
Greeley asks for it. I will offer a resolution in his language, and when in order try to get a vote on it. The

Groeley asks for it. I will offer a resolution in his language, and when in order try to get a vote on it. The resolution is as follows:—

Whereas the country haits with manifestations of patriotic joy and congratulations the victories recently achieved by our brave armias; and whereas the recognited object of war, at least among civilized and Christian nations, is an honorable and satisfactory peace, and that, although we do not know that the insurgents are prepared to agree to any terms of pacification that our government either would or should deem acceptable, yet, as there can be no possible harm resulting from ascertaining precisely what they are ready to do and in order to refute the imputation that the administration contemplates with satisfaction a continuance of hostilities, for their own sake on any ground of mere punctilio, or for any other reason than because it is compelled by an absorbing ranged for the very ends of its existence; and whereas an established and rightfully constituted government, combatting an armed, mensofing robelhon, should strain every nerve to overce at the earliest moment his resistance it encounters, and should not merally welcome but seek satisfactory, however informal, assurances that its end has been attained; therefore.

Resolved, That in the present hour of victory, which ought

ting an armel, menacing robelino, anonic strain every nerve to overce "at the extriest moment this resistance it encounters, and should not meraly welcome but seek satisfactory, however informal, assurances that its end has been statished; therefore.

Resolved. That in the present hour of victory, which ought to be the hour of magnanimity, and before any action be taken to be the hour of magnanimity, and before any action be taken to be the hour of magnanimity, and before any action be taken to be the hour of magnanimity, and before any action be taken to the hour of magnanimity, and before any action be taken to the hour of magnanimity, and before any action of possible to another action and tranquility, or by some other national means, known to civilized and Christian nations, secure the constitution and tranquility, or by some other national means, known to civilized and Christian nations, secure the constitution of bossilities and the union of the states.

Mr. Provs. (opp.) of N. Y., said be and those on his side claimed that the Union had never been dissolved, and that it exists in its entirety this day; that there is a rebellion against the laws and constitution, and that the whole object of the war is to put down the rebellion and bring back the rebels to obedience. In a very remarkable speech made last year the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevans) said that we had acknowledged the South as belligerents and as a foreign Power, and that the rebels had all the rights of belligerents, and had been treated as such by all the Powers of Europe; and that the rebels had all the rights of belligerents, and had been treated as such by all the Powers of Europe; and that the rebels had all the rights of belligerents, and had been treated as such by all the Powers of Europe; and that we are bound to treat them thus in the same way. Now he understood the gentleman had raversed his position, and claimed that those people were simply robels; that they were to put down the rebellion, and that they do not occupy the

An . PAUT A second to execute vengeance on those people.

Mr. STRYESS I applied Scripture to show that the Lord punished as for not abolishing slavery, and that he will continue to punish us until we do; not that he was punishing the South.

Mr. Puers I certainly understood the gentleman to say that it was our moral and religious duty to put down the rebellion as a rebellion, and not as a conquest of a foreign lower.

The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

"A Movement that will Amaze the world is soon to be attempted by General Lee." Resays a deserter from Richmond. Perhaps the "movement" is a proposition to give up the conject. who known The relating them, just as world as ROTETTER'S STORAGE BIT. THE Gray dyspegals, debility and billiousnoses, and prevents the origination of cold, damp weather and close conductment in world process of cold, damp weather and close conductment.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Best and Cheapest Newspaper in the Country.

The WERKEY HERALD will be ready to morrow (Se

copies, \$8; Ten copies, \$15 Single copies ave cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted to

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Advice Specially to Young Marrie males. A book free. Sent securely enve RIS, box 4,999 Post office, New York.

A Class in Practical Phrenology for the instruction of lades and gentlemen will be open at the rooms of POWLER & WELLS, 39 Broadway, on Saturday sys-leg, at 70 clock Batchetor's Hair Dyc.—The Heat in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous The only ported Dyc. Factory 81 Barciay street.

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Cherokee Medicines for the Unfortunate, 22 page pamphist, with full particulars, free. Address Dr. W. R. Merwin & Co., & Liberty street, New York.

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Ivory Earrings and Pins—New Styl Black, White and Red—Three, Four and Five Dollars For sale by G. O. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door to canal alreet.

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will appear on Saturday, January 7
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C. B. SEYMOUR, Editor --THEO. HAYEN, Publish
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SHIPPING NEWS

Port of New York, January 5, 1868.

Steamship Melville, Wattington, Port Royal-White Hathaway.
Ship Panama, Soule, San Francisco—Sutton & Co.
Bark Linda Stewart, Osboro, St. Jago de Cuba—J.

on.

Brig Undino (Br), Wilson, Shall—Peterson & Bajan,
Brig Gertrude (Br), Childs, Matamoros—K A Hussey & CoBrig Scotland (Br), Francis, Bartsdon—E T Smith,
Brig Retwin Rowe, Grosenich, Demarars—Jos Encas,
Brig Oriontal (Br), Nickerson, Cientuegos—Breit, Rom &

Sehr Mountain Home, Elmendorf, Norfolk-TB Chare

a native of Scotland, ship's carpenter.
Steamship Gen J K Barnes (U S transparalle, and seven the state and wound the state of the stat

Brig Petrel (of P. S. India), and way westerly weather; sails, stove bulwarks, Ac.
Brig Catherius Rogers, Yeaton, Calais, 12 days, with ber, to Holyake & Marray.
Schr Lashed Alberto, Tucker, Georgetown.
Schr Express, Biliott, Einsbethport for Rowton.
Schr Effration, Terrell, Elizabethport for Newport.
Schr Idaho, Westeott, Hangor for Philadelphia.
Behr H Smith, Kelly, New Bodford.
Schr E O Dennison, Briggs, New Besford.

SAILED.

4th-Steamer Granada; ship Jas Chesion; bark Reindoor brigs Greele, Antrim, Flying Ragie, Merlin, Loch Lomond schra Vigilant, Superb, Lamartine, Cummings, Franklin, C Durfes, Breeze. 5th-Steamers Kopire City, Ellen S Terry, Star of the South, Mariposa, Zodlac, Melville, ship Rhine; brigs Helen, W N Dodge, Scotland, Era; schra Jas Hatfield, Hunter. Wind at sunset SW

STRABERT FUNG SHOWY, Captain Hildreth, will sail to merrow, 7th inst, at 3 PM, for New Orleans direct, from place
N. R. The Fung Shuey has become quite popular with the
travelling public to the Orencent City.

STRABERT CITY OF MANCHESTER, Captain Halcrow, of the
Inman line, sails to morrow, Saturday, at 12 M, for Queensi
town and Liverpool, taking the mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent.

WHALIME RAIS SAVENA OF New Redford, before reported.

Union, Commercial and Pacing Omeca of New Beatern 226,000.

Britis Waysertay, Small, from Bangor for Palermo, into Gibraliar on the 14th alt, to a leaky condition, have been in collision with an unknown ship on the 6th of Dea, 14 40 98. No. 19 19 66. Will be detained four or five days.

Britis Taian, Mitchell, from Bostod, of and for Machinapt was wrecked on Heron Island, near Townsend harbor, in 22d till. The crew were saved. A portion of the fruit belonging to Will E-femilel, one of the owners of the vasional to the Francisco of the State of t Buig Carnanine Nicenia, before reported ashore at Holmes' Hole, was got of PM 3d, without damage. Sens Haray Persons, previously reported aground off the Buoy on the Middle, Del, has probably arrived at Wilming-ton, Del, where she was bound. ton, Del, where she was bound.

Some Gloss, Trucey, from Georgetown, DC, for before reported put listo Baltimore, leaky, sld for he destination (having repaired) 24 lost.

Sons Mains, Brown, from Elizabeth port for Newburypost with coal, went ashore on Black Rock on Monday last Spoken, &c.
Schr Syren, of Hoston (US), steering for the African const
Nov 22, lat 25 30 N, ion 35 15 W.

Schr Syren, of Hoston (193), sheering for the African coast, Nov 22, lat 23 30 N, lon 35 15 W.

Foreign Ports.

Antwent, Dec 21—Sid St James, Williams, Cardiff, Aminor, no date—Arr Minipesots, Leverst, Galle, Calle, Aux Carles, Dec 6 corrected)—Arr brigs J B King, Codin, Antwest, Dec 21—Sid St James, Williams, Cardiff, Aminor, no date—Arr bright of the State of the New York, Sch., Lat Cayonne, Deberty, do.

Baussion, Andrew Carles, Dec 35—Arr bark Zephyrine, Penisten, Nyork, Carles, Dec 35—Arr barg Deberg, New York, Carles, Dec 35—Arr barg Deberg, Carles, Dec 35—Arr barg Deberg, Carles, Dec 35—Arr barg Deberg, Deberg, Deberg, Deberg, Deberg, Deberg, Deberg, Carles, Dec 35—Arr barg Deberg, Deberg,

Lospor, Dee El-Arr Samuel G Troop, McGumber, Pust-land. Cid List, Cornellus Grimell, Spencer, New York; Odessa, Nickels, Carniff and Cape Ferd Islands. Sid from Graveomi Elst, Daniel Weisster, Spencer, NYork. Mauxani. Oct 25—16 port John Watt, Windeel, for Eng-and : Tirrell, Morgan, for do; Ocean Belle, Harrison, for Nomber.

MADURAIN Oct 25—In port John Watt, Winesell, for Engani Terrell, Morgan, for do, Ocean Bello, Harrison, for Boninsy.

Mowraytoro, Nov 7—Arr Angustura, Puller, Cadin. Madowaytoro, Nov 7—Arr Angustura, Puller, Cadin. Madowaytoro, Nov 7—Arr Angustura, Puller, Cadin. Madananian, Oct 35—10.

Mananian, Oct 35—10.

Mananian, Oct 36—10.

Mananian, Islanda, Oct 16.

Mananian, Oct 16.

Mananian,